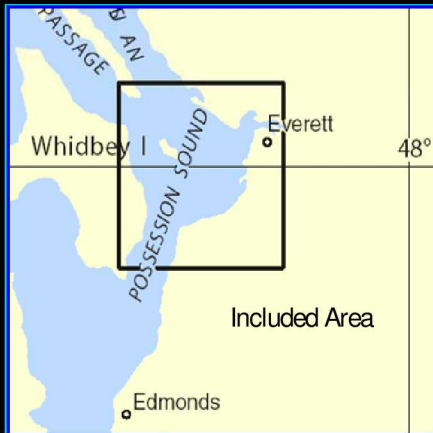


BookletChartTM

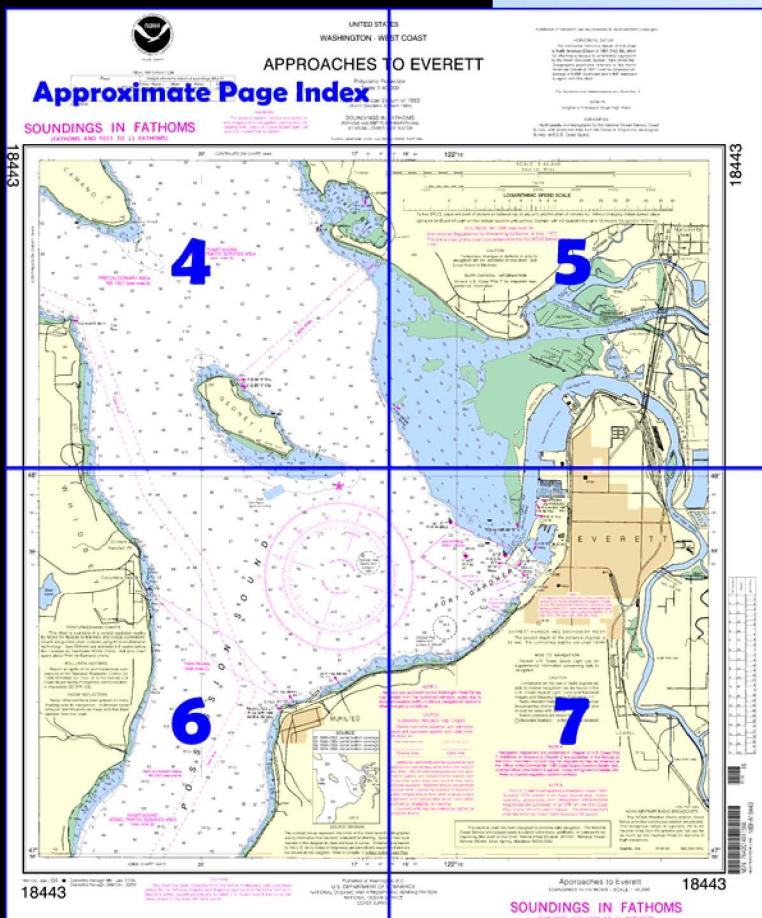
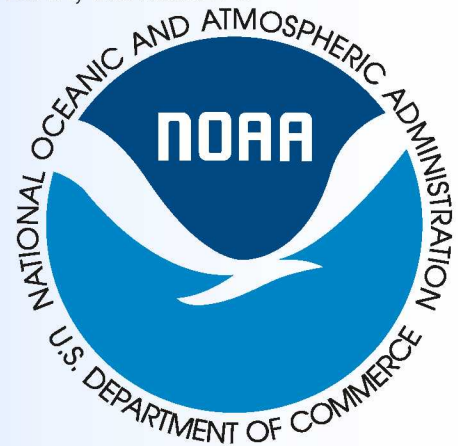
Approaches to Everett

(NOAA Chart 18443)

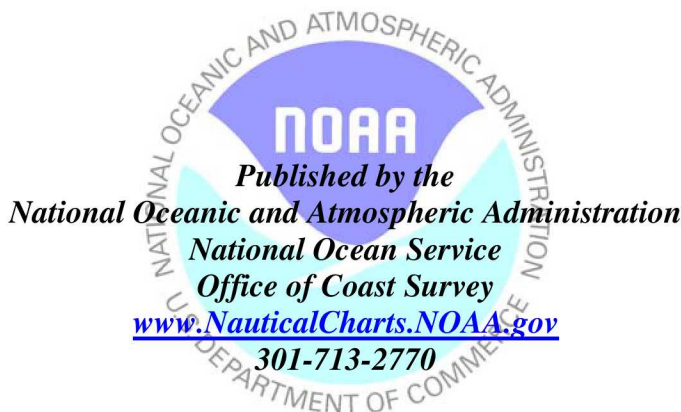


A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

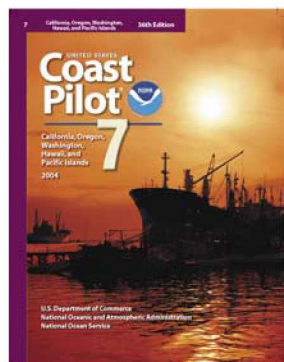
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 13 excerpts]

(222) **Elliot Point**, on the E side of Possession Sound 4 miles NE of Possession Point, is a low spit projecting some 200 yards from the high land.

Mukilteo Light (47°56.9'N., 122°18.3'W.), 33 feet above the water, is shown from a 30-foot white octagonal tower on the point; a fog signal is at the station.

(223) **Mukilteo** is a town E of Elliot Point. An automobile ferry runs between Mukilteo and Clinton on Whidbey Island.

A light about 300 yards NE of Mukilteo Light marks the approach to the ferry dock. A wharf for deep-draft vessels is 0.4 mile E of Mukilteo Light.

(224) **Gedney Island**, 3.5 miles N of Elliot Point, is about 1.5 miles long in an SE direction, high, wooded, and prominent. From its SE point, a

shoal extends SE, the 5-fathom curve being at a distance of 0.8 mile. Foul ground extends 0.2 mile from the S side of the E half of the island. A buoy is on the N side of the shoal area.

(225) A fish haven, marked by a private buoy, is about 0.5 mile S of Gedney Island in about 47°59'48"N., 122°18'30"W. A marina, protected by a breakwater, is on the NE side of the island. The breakwater is marked by private lights.

(226) **Clinton**, a village on **Randall Point**, is the Whidbey Island terminus of the ferry from Mukilteo. The town has several stores; a restaurant is near the ferry slip. Gasoline is available.

Chart 18444

(227) **Everett**, an important wood products shipping port, is on the E side of **Port Gardner**, 4 miles NE of Elliot Point. A tall pulpmill chimney and the Port of Everett's large alumina silo are prominent along the water.

(245) **Everett Yacht Harbor**, operated by the Port of Everett, is about a mile above the mouth of and on the E side of the Snohomish River Channel. There are berths for more than 2,200 small craft; transient mooring floats are maintained for visiting boats. A pump-out station and 35-ton travel lift are available. A boatyard is on the NE side of the harbor. A **harbormaster**, whose office is on the S side of the harbor, assigns all berths.

(246) A launching ramp and pump-out station, operated by the Port of Everett, are on the E side of the channel just N of Everett Yacht Harbor.

(247) Everett is served by a railroad. The county airport, Paine Field, is 6 miles SSW of the city.

(248) **Snohomish River**, once heavily traveled by the light-draft river steamers and loggers, flows down through the dredged channel and settling basin near the yacht harbor and empties into Port Gardner just W of East Waterway. Traffic on the river above the yacht harbor consists of log tows, tugs and barges, and pleasure boats. Several pulp, plywood, and lumber mills are along the river.

(250) Steamboat Slough is crossed by a fixed bridge with a clearance of 41 feet and by three swing bridges with a least clearance of 7 feet. Ebey Slough is crossed by two fixed bridges and two swing bridges.

Clearances on the fixed bridges are 41 feet; clearances on the swing bridges are 5 feet. The bridgetender of the drawbridge at Marysville monitors VHF-FM channel 16 and works on channel 13; call sign KZ-2475. Overhead power cables with a least clearance of 53 feet cross Steamboat Slough. Navigation across the shallow flats should not be attempted without local knowledge. Local small craft navigate Ebey Slough to **Marysville**. A marina and boatyard are just E of the railroad bridge in the town. Marine supplies, winter boat storage, engine repairs, a 30-ton hoist, and launching ramp are available. There is a public launching ramp just W of the Interstate 5 highway bridge at Marysville.

(252) **Camano Head**, 1.5 miles NNE of Sandy Point, is the SE point of Camano Island. A shoal, with a rock bare at low tide, extends nearly 0.2 mile SE from the point, and is marked by a buoy.

(253) **Tulalip Bay**, 4 miles NW of Everett, is a small cove on the mainland. On the N side are the village of **Tulalip** and the agency buildings of the Tulalip Indian Reservation. The bay is shoal, with rocks extending more than 300 yards S and W from the point on the N side of the entrance. A buoy marks the edge of the shoal water W of the point at the S side of the entrance. Several small wharves and landing floats, mostly dry at low water, are at Tulalip; however, it has no public facilities. There are log-booming grounds in the S part of the bay. Mission Beach, immediately S of the bay, has several private boathouses and float landings.

(254) **Camano Island** extends between Port Susan and Saratoga Passage. It is irregular in shape and 14 miles in length; the S portion consists of a long, narrow tongue that terminates in Camano Head, 340 feet high. At its N end it is separated from the mainland by **Davis Slough**, and South Pass and West Pass of the Stillaguamish River, all dry at low water. On the shores of the island are several resorts and unincorporated residential tracts.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jan. 17/04
Corrected through LNM Dec. 30/03

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Note J

Floating security barriers have been installed at various U.S. Naval installations throughout Puget Sound. The barriers are marked by numerous quick flashing yellow (Q Y) lights and approximately mark the Restricted Areas surrounding the facility. (CFR 334.1215, CFR 334.1220, CFR 334.1240)

Polyconic Projection
Scale 1:40,000

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Seattle, WA KHB-60 162.550 MHz

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.658" southward and 4.495" westward to agree with this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location) o (Approximate location)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

This chart is available in a version updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts.

NOTE B

The U.S. Coast Guard operates a mandatory Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) system in the Puget Sound area. Vessel operating procedures and designated radiotelephone frequencies are published in 33 CFR 161, the U.S. Coast Pilot, and/or the VTS User's Manual. The entire area of the chart falls within the Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) system.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 13th Coast Guard District in Seattle, WA, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Seattle, WA. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

COLREGS, 80.1395 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water feet	Mean High Water feet	Mean Low Water feet	Extreme Low Water feet
Everett (47°59'N / 122°13'W)	11.1	10.3	2.8	-5.0

(Oct 2003)



UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON - WEST COAST

APPROACHES TO EVERETT

TIDAL INFORMATION		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
Place	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Everett	(47°59'N / 122°13'W)	feet 11.1	feet 10.3	feet 2.8	feet -5.0

(Oct 2003)

Polyconic Projection
Scale 1:40,000

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

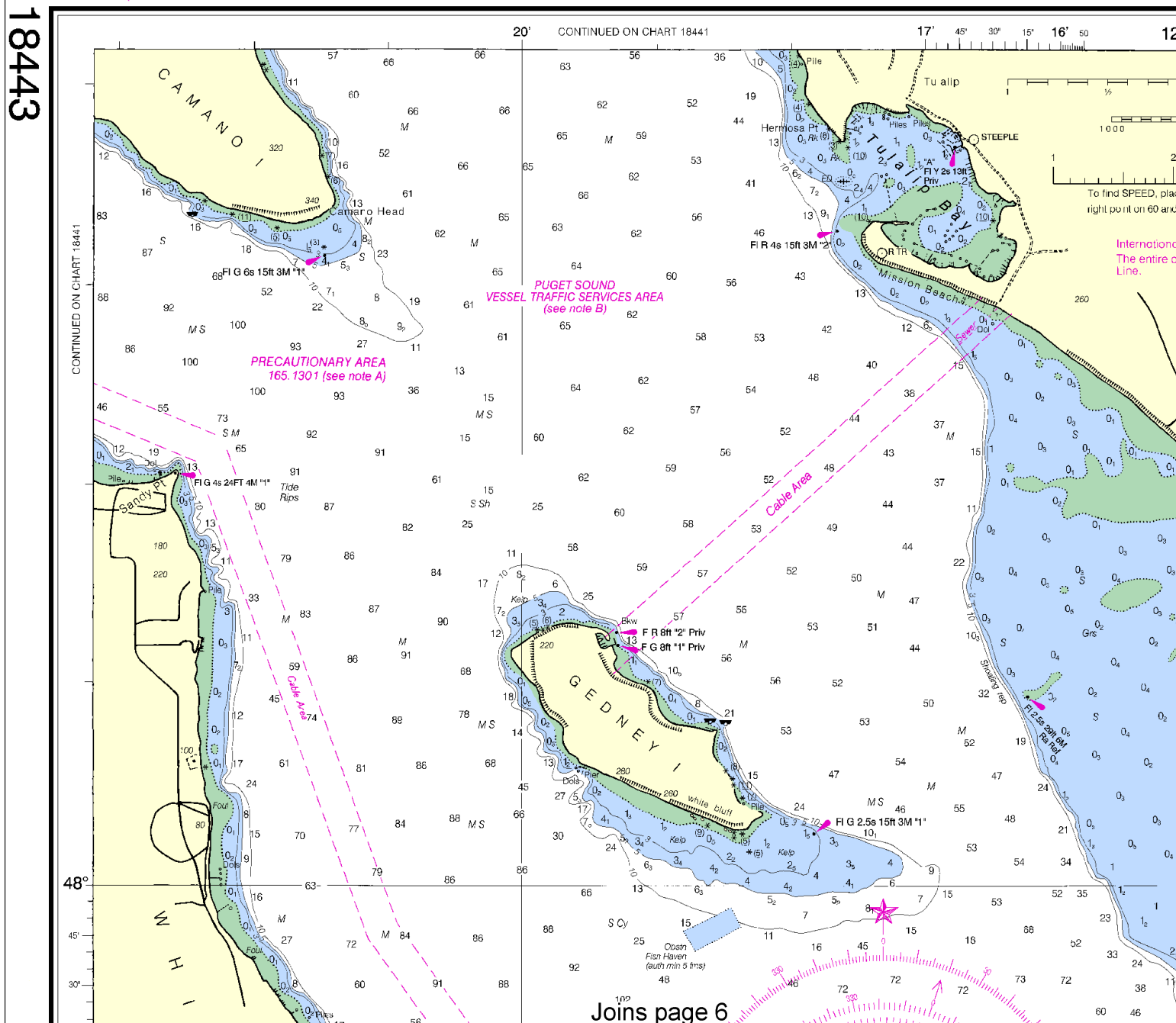
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Formerly C&GS 6448, 1st Ed., July 1909 V-1909-82 KAPP 1690

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS (FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

18443



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



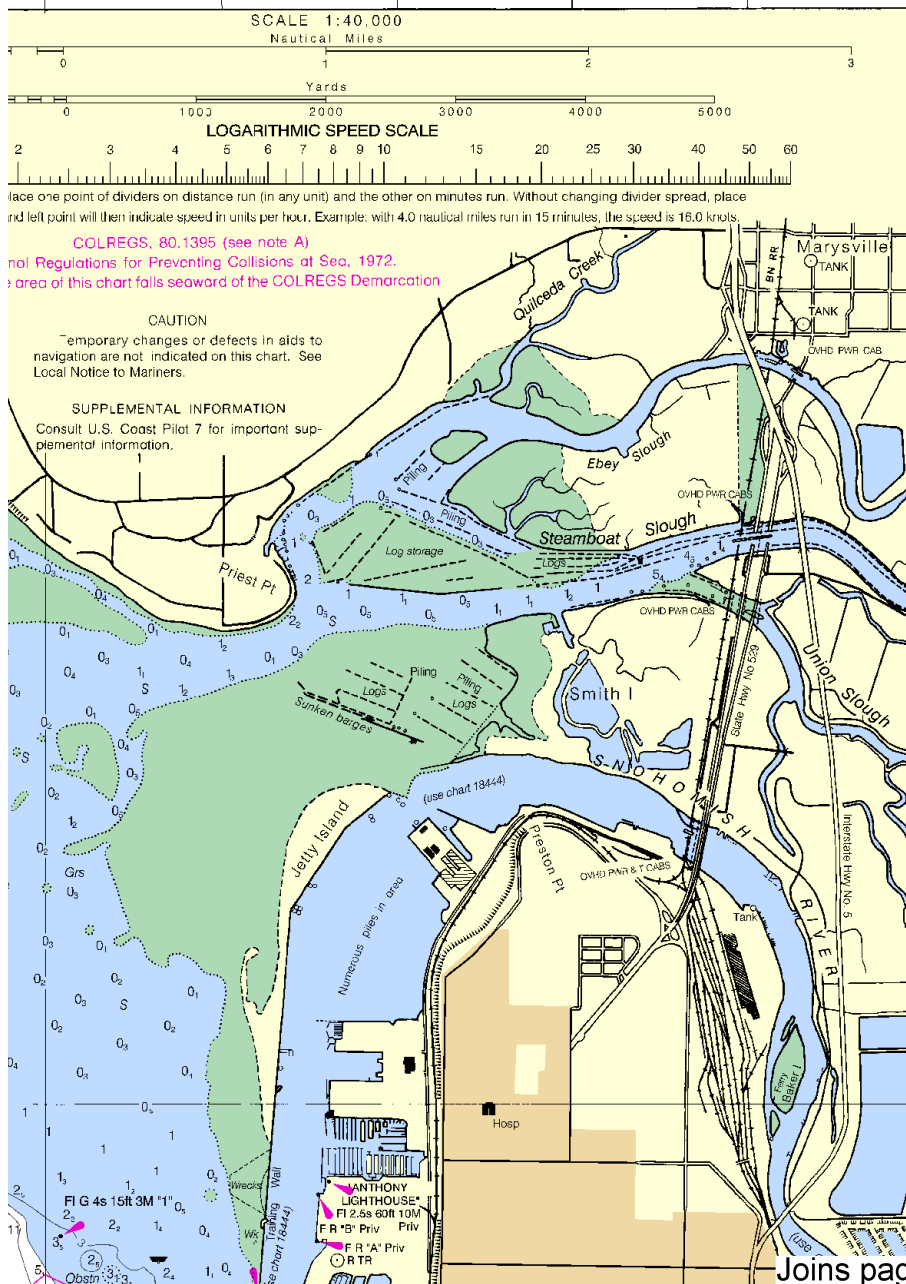
RETT

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.658' southward and 4.495' westward to agree with this chart.

HEIGHTS

AUTHORITIES

122°15'

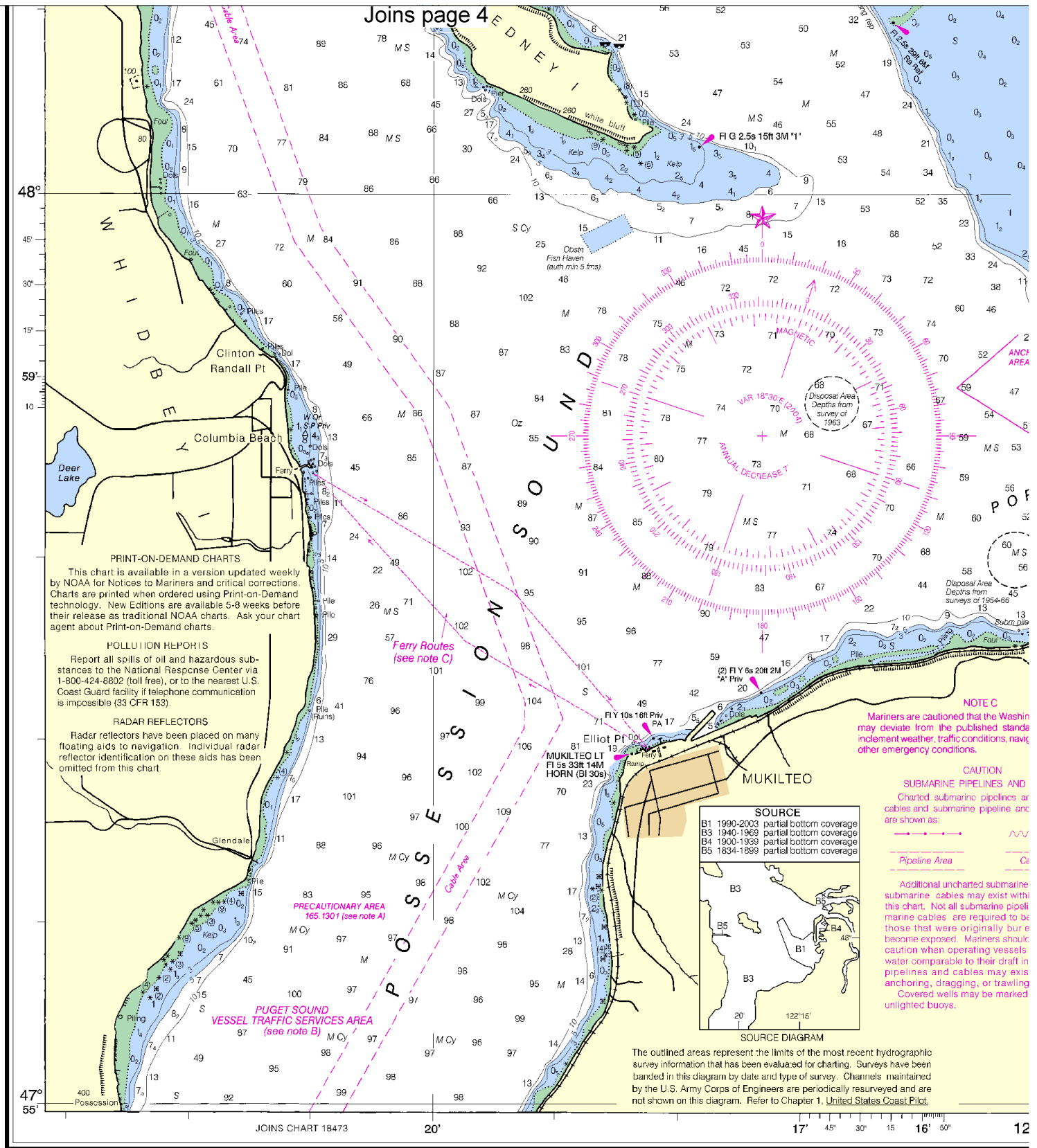


18443

Joins page 7

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Joins page 4



16th Ed., Jan. /04 ■ Corrected through NM Jan. 17/04
Corrected through LNM Dec. 30/03

18443

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

6

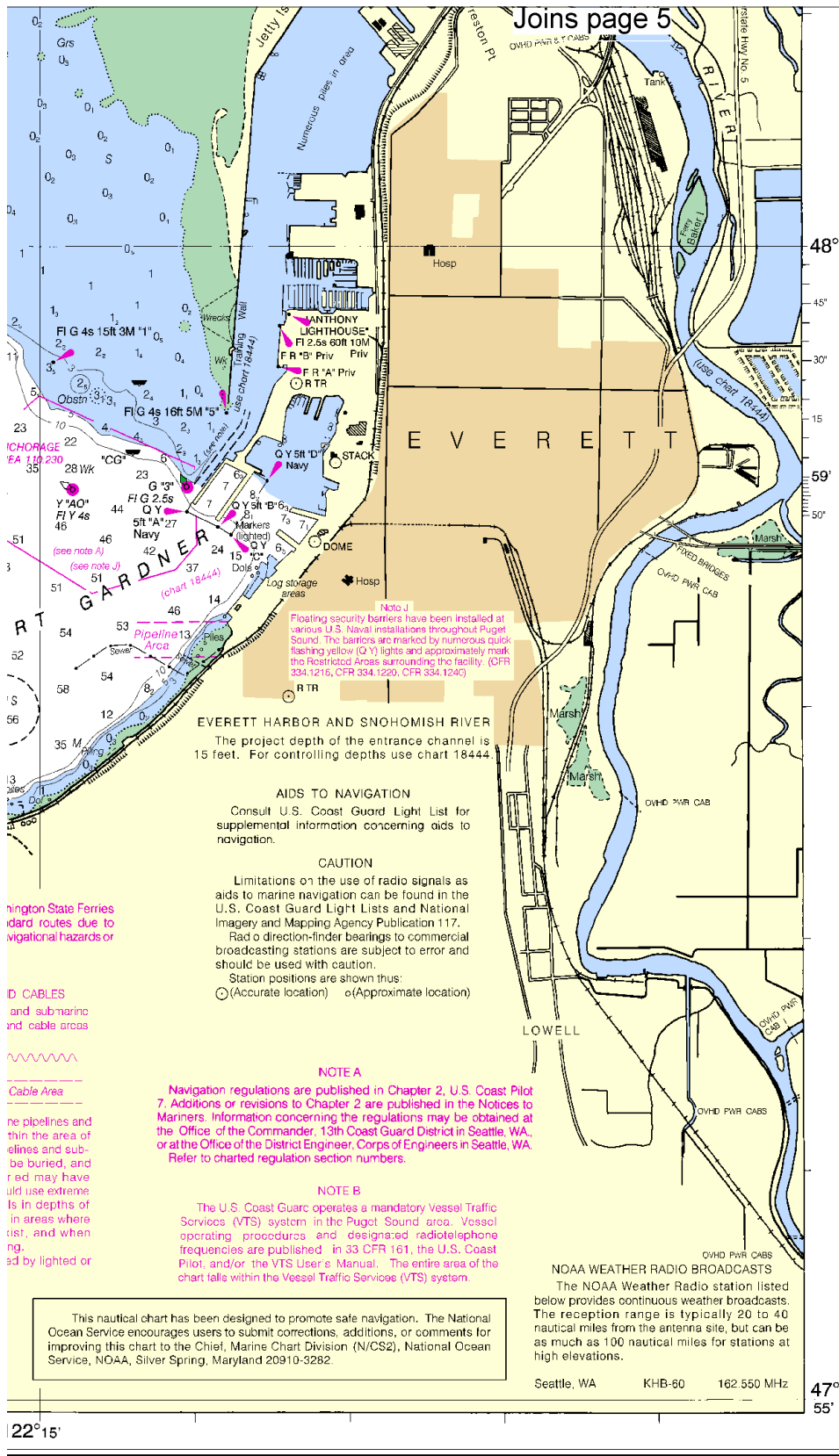


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





FATHOMS	FEET	METERS
1	6	1
2	12	2
3	18	3
4	24	4
5	30	5
6	36	6
7	42	7
8	48	8
9	54	9
10	60	10
11	66	11
12	72	12
13	78	13
14	84	14
15	90	15
16	96	16
17	102	17



ED. NO. 16



NSN 7542014011568
NGA REFERENCE NO. 18BHA18443

Approaches to Everett
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

18443

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 5209 12/29/2009,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0310 1/16/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

7

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 206-220-7001

Coast Guard Seattle – 206-217-6001

Commercial Vessel Assistance – 1-800-367-8222

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.